Important Concepts Adaptations and Changes Over Time K-2 Level	Alaska Science Content Standard **C1** Students develop an understanding of how science explains changes in life forms over time, including genetics, heredity, the process of natural selection, and biological evolution.

There are no state grade level expectations (GLEs) for science for students in Grades K-2. Students at this age should be given a foundation for the concepts that they will need to master by grades 3 and 4, as follows:
The student demonstrates an understanding of how science explains changes in life forms over time, including genetics, heredity, the process of natural selection, and biological evolution by:
[3] SC1.1 sorting Alaskan plants and/or animals using physical characteristics (e.g., leaves, beaks) (L)
[3] SC1.2 describing how some traits (e.g., claws, teeth, camouflage) of living organisms have helped them survive as a species
[4] SC1.1 showing the relationship between physical characteristics of Alaskan organisms and the environment in which they live
[4] SC1.2 describing fossil evidence (e.g., casts, track ways, imprints, etc.) of extinct organisms

According to AAAS's Benchmarks for Science Literacy*, some of the things that students should know and understand by the end of the second grade are:
There is variation among individuals of one kind within a population.
Offspring are very much, but not exactly, like their parents and like one another.
Different plants and animals have external features that help them thrive in different kinds of places.
Some kinds of organisms that once lived on Earth have completely disappeared, although they were something like others that are alive today.

*Project 2061, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Benchmarks for Science Literacy. New York: Oxford University Press, 1993.